

BOROUGH OF BEXHILL.

**Medical Officer of Health's
Annual Report
for Year ended Dec. 31st,
1908.**

SANITARY COMMITTEE.

THE MAYOR { (LORD BRASSEY, G.C.B.), to 9th November.
The Hon. T. A. BRASSEY,
November to end of year.

Mr. Alderman H. YOUNG (*Chairman*).

„ „ G. COOPER.

„ „ E. G. F. FITCH-JONES.

„ „ W. NOAKES.

„ „ DR. J. P. WILLS.

Mr. Councillor F. BOND.

„ „ G. COPPARD.

„ „ H. ELDRIDGE.

„ „ J. GIBB.

„ „ G. H. GRAY.

„ „ H. G. STAPYLTON-SMITH.

„ „ J. B. WALL.

Staff.

Medical Officer of Health :

OSWALD OSBORNE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Sanitary Inspector :

ALFRED FLINT, A.R. SAN. I.

Meteorologist :

GEORGE BRISLEY, M.P.S.

**To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of
the Borough of Bexhill.**

Gentlemen,

*I have herewith the honour of submitting
to you my Twelfth Annual Report on the Sanitary
condition of the Borough for the Year 1908.*

*I wish to thank the Members of the Sanitary
Committee for their kind consideration during the
Year, and also to thank the Members of the Staff for
the willing help they have rendered me when required.*

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

OSWALD OSBORNE.

BOROUGH OF BEXHILL.

Area of the Borough	...	...	8,013 acres.
Rateable value	...	...	£117,813
Population	...	...	16,126
No. of inhabited houses	...		2,932
Gross death rate	..	.	9.68 per 1,000
Corrected ditto	...	.	7.37 „
Birth rate	...	...	18.56 „
Infantile mortality	...	...	74.07 „ births
Death rate from Zymotic diseases			0.31 „
Mean annual temperature	...		50° F.
Hours of bright sunshine	...		1,880.6 hours
Total rainfall	...	...	23.89 in.

Population.

The area of the district is 8,013 acres. There are 521 acres of foreshore, and 11 acres of inland water.

The number of inhabited houses at the end of the year was 2932, as compared with 2818 at the end of 1907.

There were 55 newly erected houses certified as fit for occupation during the year, and there are 30 now in course of erection.

Number of houses certified during the year 1908.

Sackville Ward	...	...	...	...	4
Central Ward	...	...	...	...	16
Egerton Park Ward	...	...	...	...	26
Old Town Ward	...	...	...	...	2
St. Mark's Ward	...	...	...	...	7
					—
Total	...				55
					—

The population of the district, calculated on the basis of $5\frac{1}{2}$ persons per house, is 16,126.

The following table shows the rate of increase in the population since the census year 1881.

Year	1881	1891	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	9 6	1907	1908
	<i>census</i>	<i>census</i>	<i>census</i>							
Pop.	2452	5026	12210	12850	13797	14160	14634	14943	1 499	16126

The distribution of the population according to the Wards is approximately estimated and shewn in the following table for the past three years.

Ward.	1906		1907		1908	
	Inhabit'd Houses.	Population	Inhabit'd Houses.	Population	Inhabit'd Houses.	Population
Sackville ..	345	2500	362	2596	362	2596
Central ...	865	5278	890	5428	933	5686
Egerton Park	378	1940	416	2130	434	2220
Old Town ..	577	2741	594	2821	595	2826
St. Mark's ...	552	2484	556	2502	608	2736

Births.

There were 297 births registered during 1908, comprising those of 163 males and 134 females.

There were 15 illegitimate births, a proportion of 50·50 per 1,000 births against 57·91 last year.

The Birth Rate for Bexhill this year is 18·56 per 1,000 of population, a slightly highly rate than has obtained for the last five years.

The following table gives the number of births registered, divided into males and females for this district, compared with those for the combined countries of England and Wales for the years stated.

Year.	No. of Births.	Male.	Female.	BEXHILL.	England & Wales.
				Birth Rate per 1,000.	
1894	183	81	102	27·03	29·6
1895	173	84	89	24·00	30·3
1896	192	97	95	23·5	29·7
1897	218	109	109	24·46	29·7
1898	253	135	118	22·49	29·4
1899	265	119	146	22·08	29·3
1900	307	152	155	24·17	28·9
1901	306	156	150	25·06	28·5
1902	280	150	130	21·78	28·6
1903	243	122	121	17·61	28·4
1904	243	107	136	17·35	27·9
1905	239	127	112	15·64	27·2
1906	267	136	131	17·8	27·0
1907	259	127	132	16·81	26·3
1908	297	163	134	18·56	26·5

Table giving number of births in each Ward.

Ward.	No. of Births.	Male.	Female.	Birth Rate.
Sackville ... (0 illegitimate)	12	6	6	4·62
Central ... (2 illegitimate)	90	44	46	15·82
Egerton Park ... (4 illegitimate)	33	21	12	14·86
Old Town ... (1 illegitimate)	79	47	32	27·94
St. Mark's ... (8 illegitimate)	83	45	38	30·33

Deaths.

There were 155 deaths registered during the year, of which 67 were males and 87 females. One body was washed ashore, of which the sex could not be ascertained.

The gross death rate in which all the deaths occurring in the Borough are estimated=9.68 per 1,000.

After deducting the deaths of visitors and those of the temporary residents in the various homes and those due to accident or violence, the corrected Death Rate=7.37 per 1,000.

The death rate for England and Wales	...	...	14.7
" " Rural "	...	...	13.8
" " 76 Great Towns	...	...	15.8
" " 142 Smaller Towns	...	...	14.7

Year.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate.	Corrected Death Rate.	Death Rate of England and Wales.
1894	78	11.52	9.89	16.6
1895	113	15.8	14.07	18.7
1896	106	13.00	11.5	17.1
1897	97	10.88	9.98	17.4
1898	129	11.46	10.22	17.6
1899	143	11.91	11.00	18.3
1900	151	12.23	10.12	18.3
1901	153	12.53	10.40	16.0
1902	154	11.98	9.80	16.3
1903	123	18.90	7.61	15.4
1904	133	9.5	8.21	16.2
1905	151	10.31	7.85	15.2
1906	169	11.26	8.8	15.4
1907	153	9.87	7.93	15.0
1908	155	9.68	7.37	14.7

The following table gives the number of deaths occurring in each Ward.

Ward.	No. of Deaths.	Gross Death Rate.	Corrected Death Rate.
Sackville ...	32	12.32	5.77
Central ...	36	6.33	4.92
Egerton Park ...	25	11.26	9.00
Old Town ...	34	12.02	12.02
St. Mark's ...	28	10.23	7.67

Table of Deaths.

Causes of Deaths in Bexhill during the year 1907.	Total Deaths	Sex.		Ages at Death.														75 & up								
				O-1		1-5		5-10		10-15		15-20		20-25		25-35				35-45		45-55		55-65		65-75
		Male.	Fem'le	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Small Pox ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Measles ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Whooping Cough ...	4	1	3	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Typhoid Fever ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Diarrhoea ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Diphtheria ...	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Scarlet Fever...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Puerperal Fever ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Erysipelas ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Other Septic Diseases	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Influenza ...	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Phthisis ...	16	7	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Other Tubercular Diseases	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cancer ...	21	9	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Alcoholism ...	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Rheumatism ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Nervous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Convulsions ...	12	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Circulatory Diseases...	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Respiratory ...	25	13	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bronchitis ...	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Pneumonia ...	10	7	3	4	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Pleurisy ...	9	4	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Digestive Diseases	6	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Urinary ...	11	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Uterus & Ovaries, Diseases of	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Premature Birth ...	8	3	5	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Atrophy & Low Vitality	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Old Age ...	7	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Child Birth ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
*Accidents & Violence	10	2	8	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Enteritis ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Fever ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Other Causes ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL ...	154	66	88	11	13	2	7	3	1	..	2	1	1	2	2	3	6	4	7	5	10	13	13	10	11	14

* One body found drowned, sex unknown.

Senile Mortality.

There were in 1908, 48 deaths of persons over 65 years of age.

Between 65—75 years of age—	13	males	10	females	...	23.
„ 75—85	„	10	„	11	„	21.
Over 85	„	1	„	3	„	4.

Deaths Due to Accidents or Violence.

There were 10 deaths due to these causes during the year.

Inquests

were held in each case.

The body of a new born child was found on the Golf Links, and a verdict of Wilful Murder against a person unknown was returned.

A body of new born child was concealed in a house, and a verdict of Manslaughter returned against the mother.

Three women committed suicide, one by hanging, one by cutting her throat, and another walked into the sea and was drowned.

One young child was accidentally burnt to death, and an infant was suffocated in bed.

One boy was killed on the railway line, and another died in consequence of injuries received in a fall.

An old lady was knocked down by a cyclist and died shortly afterwards in consequence.

A body, sex and age unknown, owing to decomposition, was washed ashore at Cooden.

There was one **uncertified death** from phthisis.

Infantile Mortality.

Infantile mortality is calculated on the number of registered births, and in this connection "infants" are children under one year of age. During the year the number of infant deaths in the district was 24; 11 males and 13 females.

The number of births being 297, this gives the low rate of 74·07 per 1,000.

Only one death was due to a Zymotic disease, viz.: Whooping Cough.

No deaths were due to Diarrhœa, which is one of the chief causes of infant mortality.

Premature birth, 8, and respiratory diseases, 7, were the principal causes of death.

The Infantile Mortality for

Bexhill	74·07 per 1,000 births.
England and Wales	121·0 "
Rural "	110·0 "
76 Great Towns	128·0 "
142 Smaller Towns	124·0 "

Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.

There were five deaths from this group of diseases:—4 from Whooping Cough and 1 from Diphtheria. This gives a Zymotic death rate of 0·31 per 1,000.

The Zymotic death rate for England and Wales	...	1·29
" " " Rural "	...	0·99
" " " 76 Great Towns	...	1·59
" " " 142 Smaller Towns	...	1·26

ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE FOR THE LAST 10 YEARS.

1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
1·5	1·21	1·14	0·70	0·21	0·14	0·75	0·93	0·51	0·31

Phthisis.

There were 16 deaths from Phthisis, 6 being visitors to the town.

This gives a death rate among the residents of 0·62 per 1,000.

1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
0·78	0·68	0·93	0·77	0·62

Infectious Diseases.

The Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890, and the Infectious Diseases Notification Act, 1889, are both in force in the district, and the diseases which must be notified under the latter Act are :—Small Pox, Cholera, Diphtheria, Membraneous Croup, Erysipelas, Scarlet Fever, Scarlatina, Measles, and the following Fevers :—Typhus, Typhoid or Enteric, Relapsing, Continued, and Puerperal. Measles and Rotheln were added to the list of notifiable diseases in 1892.

During the year 88 cases of Infectious Disease were notified at a cost of £11.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	Cases Notified in Whole District.						
	At All Ages.	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upwards.
Small Pox							
Cholera							
Diphtheria	5			3		2	
Membranous Croup ...							
Erysipelas	2					2	
Scarlet Fever	41	2	8	26	3	2	
Typhus Fever							
Enteric Fever							
Relapsing Fever							
Continued Fever							
Puerperal Fever	2				1	1	
Plague							
*Measles	33	6	12	11	2	2	
Rotheln	5	1		2	2		
Total... ..	88	9	20	42	8	9	

*₃ notified by parents.

This table shows the monthly incidence of the infectious diseases notified in the district.

[illegible]

The following table shows the number of cases of infectious diseases notified for the past 10 years.

	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Scarlet Fever ...	21	2	20	74	34	11	13	20	19	41
Diphtheria ...	8	32	32	13	9	14	8	4	7	5
Measles ...	44	89	76	306	87	22	205	249	49	33
Rotheln ...	1	2	44	55	3	21	15	4	3	5
Typhoid Fever	2	3	4	4	2		2	7	2	
Puerperal Fever		1	1		1	1	1	3		2
Erysipelas ...	3		4	3	3	6	6	12	9	2
Total ...	79	129	181	455	139	75	250	299	89	88

The Ward distribution of the Infectious diseases will be found on Table III. at the end of the Report.

Seventy-four rooms were disinfected.

The disinfecting is carried out by means of Formalin gas, generated by evaporating the liquid Formalin over a lamp, steam being also generated at the same time.

The rooms are afterwards thoroughly cleansed, the paper stripped from the walls, and the ceilings whitewashed.

A small fee is charged to visitors for disinfecting rooms. These fees amounted to £1 7s. od for the year.

Scarlet Fever.

There were more cases of this disease in the district this year than there have been for six years, 41 cases having been notified.

Five of these notified cases subsequently turned out to be complaints other than scarlet fever leaving 36 true cases. Thirty-five cases were removed to the Hospital, where the average stay was 7 weeks, 1 day.

No deaths were caused by this disease, the cases being of an exceptionally mild type; the children of one family having been running about with the complaint, which was not recognised until a medical man was called in for some other trouble and found them in the peeling stage. They were then isolated at home until free from infection.

The cases were scattered over the district, and occurred right through the year, but in July there was a series of cases in Sidley.

These were evidently due to some unrecognised cases that were going about, such as the ones mentioned above. There was no definite grouping of cases suggesting a common cause, such as infected milk. An inspection was made of this part of the district

by myself and the Sanitary Inspector, but no gross sanitary defects were found. I also inspected the school children two or three times to try and discover any unsuspected cases, but found none. A special report was made on these cases to the Local Government Board.

Diphtheria.

Five cases of diphtheria were notified during the last six months of the year.

One case proved fatal, dying at home the day after the receipt of the notification. This was a man whose occupation was drainage work.

One case was treated at home, the Council providing the Nurse.

The other three were removed to Hospital.

The drainage of the houses in which these cases occurred, was inspected, but in each case was found to be in good order.

The cases had no connection one with the other.

Measles.

Thirty-three cases of Measles were scattered over the district during the first seven months of the year. The disease not becoming epidemic.

Enteric Fever.

No cases of Typhoid or Enteric Fever occurred this year in the district.

The following tables show the work done in connection with infectious diseases during the year.

No. I. Visits, &c., and Notices Served.

Particulars.					
Visits in respect of sickness	...	...	...	...	167
No. of Rooms disinfected	...	...	...	...	74
„ Notices sent to private houses, <i>re</i> sickness	...	...	...	...	12
„ Notices sent to Schools, <i>re</i> sickness	...	...	...	...	44
To thoroughly cleanse and whitewash interior of house	...	...	...	...	1
„ Cleanse, purify, strip, and whitewash rooms	...	...	...	...	33
„ Visits to Isolation Hospital or Disinfector	...	...	...	...	56

No. II. Particulars of Work Executed.

By Owners.				
To thoroughly cleanse and whitewash interior of house ...				2
„ Cleanse, purify, strip, and whitewash rooms ...	...	...	...	25
TOTAL ...	...	...	...	27

By Occupiers.				
To cleanse or whitewash interior of house ...	...	...	...	1
„ Strip and whitewash rooms ...	...	...	...	8
„ Cleanse rooms ...	...	...	...	25
TOTAL ...	...	...	...	34

The disinfection of rooms, after being occupied by infectious cases, is carried out by means of formalin in the majority of cases.

The 74 mentioned in the table include cases of Measles, Phthisis, Whooping Cough, Cancer, and Septic Diseases, besides the notifiable diseases.

Isolation Hospital.

At the beginning of the year there was one patient with Scarlet Fever in the Hospital.

During the year 31 cases of Scarlet Fever and three cases of Diphtheria were admitted.

There were also four others admitted as cases of Scarlet Fever which were found not to be suffering from that complaint, one turning out to be Rotheln, another a case of drug (turpentine) rash, and the other two, after the rash had disappeared, did not peel, and presented no other symptoms of the disease. When this was ascertained they were quarantined in one of the wards of the new block before discharge.

Five cases were charged for maintenance on the usual scale.

The average stay of the Scarlet Fever cases was 7 weeks 1 day, the longest being 13 weeks 5 days, and the shortest 5 weeks 5 days, and of the Diphtheria cases 3 weeks 6 days.

The Hospital was occupied during the whole of the year.

A temporary nurse was engaged up to February when Miss Beresford, from Hailsham, was appointed Matron.

Extra Nurses were engaged for the Diphtheria cases and for the week the Matron was away for a holiday.

This extra nursing account was for $16\frac{1}{2}$ weeks. Additional help was also required for washing and cleaning during the stay of the Diphtheria patients.

The scheme for providing a block of Isolation Buildings for the use of the Private Schools only was not passed by the Council.



Scale of Charges for Maintenance at the Isolation Hospital, Clinch Green.

1. Where income of patient or parent, etc., does not exceed 30s. per week no charge will be made. Alternately, no charge will be made in respect of persons living in houses of rateable value of £12 and under.

2. Where income exceeds 30s. per week, but does not exceed £200 per annum, members of family will be charged.

Patients not exceeding 14 years of age, 7s. 6d. per week.

Patients exceeding 14 years of age, 10s. 6d. per week.

Alternately, a similar charge made in respect of persons living in houses of rateable value over £12 but under £35.

3. Where income exceeds £200 per annum, members of family will be charged 15s. per week. Alternately, a like charge may be made in respect of persons living in houses of rateable value over £35.

4. The charge in respect of patients admitted from boarding schools in the town, £1 per week.

5. In case of visitors to Bexhill (*i.e.*, persons temporarily resident for not exceeding four months at a time), £1 1s. per week.

N.B.—No charge for domestic servants in Classes Nos. 1 and 2.

Conveyance.

No charge will be made for persons in Class 1, or domestic servants in Classes 1 and 2.

In other cases a charge of 5s. for each journey.



Hospital.

Expenditure for the year ending 30th September, 1908 as supplied by the Borough Accountant.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Nursing (includes Matron and extra nurses)				94	13	7
Maintenance of patients, viz. :—						
Meat... ..	36	10	5			
Fish	12	10	3			
Bread	7	10	7			
Dairy Produce	28	5	11			
Groceries						
Fruit, &c.	42	6	7	127	3	9
Repairs to Buildings				5	10	2
Surgical Requisites				13	8	
Fuel, Oil, &c.				28	19	1
Horse Hire				8	6	0
Charwoman				26	16	10
Water				2	16	3
Insurance				13	9	
Advertising for Nurse				15	10	
Cleaning Materials				4	18	2
Telephone				24	10	0
Disinfectants				5	10	
Nurses' Travelling Expenses (Candidates)				1	19	10
Wages				16	17	1
Redemption of Land Tax				2	9	8
Sundries				1	6	8
				348	16	2
Recovered from patients				48	6	6
				£300	9	8

Furniture, etc., for New Block.

	£	s.	d.
Furniture	33	17	1
Bed and Table Linen	9	11	5
Crockery	5	0	8
Rugs		16	6
	£49	5	8

The quarterly analyses by Dr. Bernard Dyer are here appended:—

ANALYTICAL LABORATORY,
17, GREAT TOWER STREET,
LONDON, E.C

Results of Analysis of Samples of Town Water.

	No. 1 8th April, 08 Grains per gallon.	No. 2 14th July, 08 Grains per gallon.	No. 3 12th Oct., 08 Grains per gallon.	No. 4 18th Jan. 09 Grains per gallon.
Total Dissolved Matter	16.52	12.88	16.24	15.96
Loss on Incineration of				
Residue	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.40
Chlorine in Chlorides ...	3.60	2.80	3.40	2.70
(Equal to Chloride of				
Sodium)	(5.94)	(4.61)	(5.60)	(4.45)
Nitrogen in Nitrates ...	inappreci- able	inappreci- able	inappreci- able	inappreci- able
(Equal to Nitric Acid) }				
Free (actual or saline)	—	—	—	—
Ammonia	.001	traces	traces	traces
Albuminoid (organic)				
Ammonia	traces	.001	traces	traces
Oxygen absorbed by				
Oxidisable Organic				
Matter, &c., from a				
solution of Perman-				
ganate of Potash at				
a temperature of 80°				
Fahrenheit—				
In 15 minutes ..	.003	.005	.005	.002
In 4 hours ...	.008	.013	.010	.004
Phosphoric Acid ...	traces	traces	traces	traces
Appearances in 2ft. tube	slightly turbid	clear	clear	clear

No. 1.—This water is of a satisfactory degree of purity bacteriologically, and also chemically, save for the fact that it is not as clear as usual, owing to the presence in suspension of traces of finely divided ferruginous matter. This settles out on standing, and is objectionable only on the ground of appearance.

No. 2.—This water is clear and in good condition, both chemically and bacteriologically.

No. 3.—This water is satisfactorily pure, judged both chemically and bacteriologically.

No. 4.—This water is of a satisfactory degree of purity, both chemically and bacteriologically.

DR. BERNARD DYER.

Sanitation.

Certain parts of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, have been adopted, including the whole of the Sanitary Provisions, and those dealing with Infectious Disease. .

Watercress was being sold in the town which was gathered from the stream that runs through the Parish Meadow, and which at certain times is polluted with sewage. On this being reported to the Council instructions were given and the bed of the stream cleared out.

The pond at Sidley at the back of the New Inn was cleared out as it had become foul and was creating a nuisance.

Four cases of peaches and 2 fore-quarters of veal were destroyed as being unfit for food.

The flats that had been built at the corner of Windsor and Leopold Roads were found to be much overcrowded. Notices were served upon the occupiers to abate the nuisance, and the owner written to, asking him to prevent this occurring in the future, by not letting these premises to large families.

Drainage.

The development of the estates in the Western part of the Borough is necessitating the construction of more sewers.

To prevent congestion of the sewers on the north side of the railway line, the main trunks of these new sewers are being carried under the line at Braggs Lane, and at a point further West, and connected to the main trunk on the south of the line.

Short extensions of the sewers have been laid in Collington Lane to take the drainage of some new buildings, and in Gunters Road to receive the drainage of 4 cottages, which before were drained into cesspools.

Two combined drains were found to be in a defective condition and had to be relaid by the Local Authority, the defective branch drains being put into a sanitary condition by the respective owners.

The drainage of 13 houses was examined by request of the owners or occupiers, not on account of any nuisance, but for satisfaction, or with the view of getting a sanitary certificate. The drains were found perfectly sound in 3 of these cases. In 6 cases slight defects were found, and in 4 cases the drains had to be relaid. The fees for these examinations amounted to £12 12s.

Drainage of Existing Buildings.

As shown in table, 848 visits were made to examine or test by water or smoke, newly constructed drainage or sanitary fittings.

The work, as usual, has been carefully carried out and laid so as to comply with the Bye-Laws relating to Drainage of Existing Buildings.

As the town is of modern construction, the house drainage has been laid on up-to-date lines, and the sanitary fittings are of an approved pattern.

In most cases the system is laid outside the building, the pipes being embedded in concrete, and the drain intercepted from sewer, and where necessary inspection chambers have been provided, and the drains properly ventilated by shafts fixed outside the building, which are composed of heavy iron pipes with joints made airtight with molten lead, and carried up so as to form a safe outlet for foul air.

Drainage of New Buildings.

In addition to the work stated under Table II., the examination and testing of all new drainage work and sanitary arrangements has been carried out so as to comply with the Building Bye Laws.

Drainage during the Year, 1908.

Premises redrained into the common sewer	33
Premises provided with watertight system of drainage and connected to sewer	1
Drains repaired and made watertight or part relaid	27
New portions of drains added to existing system of house drainage	6
Drains disconnected from cesspool and a new system of drainage constructed and connected to the sewer ...	11
Premises redrained and connected to watertight cesspools ...	2
Total... ..	85
Cesspools or Cesspits emptied and cleansed or filled up with clean solid material... ..	3
Privies or Earth Closets abolished, and properly constructed Water Closets provided in lieu of same	4

No. I.—Inspections.

Inspections Made and Drainage Tested, &c.

Particulars.	
To drains opened for examination, <i>re</i> complaint ...	25
„ Drains opened for examination, <i>re</i> certificates ...	13
„ Visits to examine or test old drains or sanitary fittings	330
„ Visits to test by water, drains or portions of drains..	831
„ Smoke test applied to drains or soil pipes	17
„ Notices served on Occupiers under Sec. 41 P.H.A. to enter on premises to examine drain	20

No. 11.—Work Executed by Owners.

NATURE OF WORK.	Verbal or Written Notice.	Final Notice.	Total.
To provide a watertight trapped and ventilated drain to premises and connect same to common sewer	1		1
„ Drain taken up and re-laid to the common sewer and properly ventilated	33		33
„ Repair drain and make same watertight	28		28
„ Properly construct watertight drain, and connect same to watertight covered and ventilated cesspool	2	1	3
„ Disconnect drain from cesspool and provide a watertight trapped and ventilated drain and connect same to the common sewer	11		11
„ Portion of drain laid and connected to existing drainage system... ..	6		6
„ Remove the defective and leaky zinc soil pipe ventilator, und re-place by 4-in. iron pipe... ..	2		2
„ Remove existing soil pipe, T piece, and ventilator, and replace the same by 4-in. iron pipe with molten lead joints and carried up so as to form a safe outlet for sewer air	6		6
„ Repair the joints of soil pipe or drain ventilator	25		25
„ Remove defective form of closet and replace by a more efficient form of closet... ..	7		7
„ Properly ventilate drain or soil pipe, so as to form a safe outlet for sewer air	2		2
Total	123	1	124

House Refuse.

The house refuse is removed by the Council once a week in the majority of cases, but from the large hotels and boarding houses the removal takes place twice a week, and in a few cases it is removed daily.

The Council arranged to have the refuse removed from houses in the principal thoroughfares before 10 a.m. to obviate the inconvenience that was found to arise from a collection later in the day.

Trade refuse is removed by the Council on payment of a small fee, and fish offal is collected every other day.

The house refuse is deposited near Coombe Wood, close to the railway.

At times the smell from the burning rubbish is very offensive, being most noticeable at Sidley near the railway cutting.

The site has been visited and found to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

The effluvia is carried down the cutting when the wind is in the north east.

The contractor has done the best he can to prevent the nuisance arising by not burning the rubbish when the wind is in that direction.



Slaughter Houses.

There are one registered and three licensed slaughter houses in the district.

No. 1 (licensed) in Parish Meadow.

No. 2 (registered) in High Street,

No. 3 (licensed) in Kennells Road, Little Common.

No. 4 (licensed) at Cobbs Hill.

No. 1 has changed occupiers during the year, and No. 4 has been improved and new lairs provided.

The regulations as to cleanliness, etc., have been fairly well carried out.

There has been a little difficulty at No. 3 in getting the blood and offal properly disposed of.

Owing to three of the buildings being situated at some distance from the town, it is impossible to visit them frequently enough to ensure efficient supervision.

Killing of pigs in the rural part of the district on private premises, occasionally takes place, the meat not being intended for home consumption, but being sold to tradesmen in the town.

In one case in which this was discovered, notice was sent to prohibit the killing of animals on unlicensed premises.

No. I.—Inspection.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspector.

Particulars.	Insp'ctions	Notices.
Slaughter-houses	39	11
Total	39	11

No. II.—Defects Found.

Particulars.	Found.	Remedied
To thoroughly cleanse or lime-wash slaughter-house	1	1
„ Empty blood pit and remove offal from slaughter-house	7	7
„ Cleanse floors of slaughter-house or lairs	4	4
„ Repair paving on floor ...	—	—
Total	12	12

Cowsheds, Dairies, and Milkshops Order, 1885.

At the end of the year there were in the district :—

15 cowkeepers. 11 dairymen.
10 cowkeepers and purveyors. 9 purveyors.

The cowsheds are inspected at least twice a year, extra visits being paid to those whose condition is not found satisfactory.

The general condition of the majority of the cowsheds is satisfactory, but the practice of accumulating manure close to the outside walls still continues in some.

Before the end of the winter when the cows are kept in the sheds, the hind quarters of the animals become very dirty, and it is difficult to get the cows groomed.

Washing the udders before milking is only carried out in the minority of cases.

In three cases the cows are in the open all the year round, only being brought under cover for milking.

Only two cowkeepers send the milk out of the district, the rest of the supply being consumed in the town.

COWSHEDS, &c. I.—Inspection.

Including inspections made by Sanitary Inspector.

Premises.	Insp'ctions	Notices.
Cowsheds, Dairies, or Milkshops	153	62
Total	153	62

II. - Defects Found and Notices Served, &c.

Particulars.	Found.	Complied with
To cleanse and limewash cowsheds, dairy, or milk store	10	10
„ Thoroughly cleanse floors and walls of cowshed, dairy, or milk store	12	12
„ Repair defective paving of cowshed, dairy, or milk store ...	13	13
„ Provide proper light and ventilation to cowshed or dairy ...	3	3
„ Provide drain to cowshed ...	4	4
„ „ Milk Store	1	1
„ Cleanse out Water Storage Tank	1	1
„ Cleanse udders of cows ...	4	4
„ Remove accumulations of manure	8	8
„ Register premises	6	6
Total	62	62

Vaccination.

I have been furnished with the following figures through the kindness of the Vaccination Officer, Mr. Cane:—

	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Births during the year ...	280	244	244	237	267	259	297
Successfully vaccinated ...	255	231	205	210	224	211	217
Removed unvaccinated ...	19	19	23	16	11	27	9
Exemptions under Sec. II.	21	15	23	29	38	32	91
Summons under the Act ...	1	—	—	3	—	—	—
Convictions ...	1	—	—	3	—	—	—

Medical Inspection of Elementary School Children.

In July I was appointed by the Education Committee, after submitting to them a report on the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907, as School Medical Officer for the medical inspection of school children as required by this Act.

The matters which, according to the circular 596 of the Board of Education, mostly concern the Medical Officer of Health, apart from the examination of the children, are the general sanitary conditions of the schools, and the relation of these to the health of the scholars; the relation of home surroundings and social conditions to the physical condition of the children; the action taken to prevent the spread of infectious diseases; the results of instructions in hygiene; physical exercises and open air schools.

With the exception of the ordinary steps taken to prevent infectious disease, and one or two matters connected with the sanitary condition of the schools, none of the other points have received special attention, but I hope during the next year to devote more attention to the other matters mentioned in the circular.

A report of the result of the examination of the children which was made during the last quarter of the year has been presented to the Education Committee.

Report on the Medical Examination of Scholars in the Public Elementary Schools in the Borough of Bexhill.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

The medical examination of the children attending the Public Elementary Schools in the district as required by Section 13 of the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907, was last year (1908) limited to the scholars who had been admitted since April 1, and those who were leaving before December 31. There were 356 children examined, 184 boys and 172 girls.

The average time occupied in these examinations was between 8 and 9 minutes per each child.

As regards the clothing and footgear, the condition of the children in this respect is good, 89 per cent. being found good, 9 per cent. fair, and 2 per cent. bad.

HEIGHT AND WEIGHT.—The height of the children is about normal, but the weight of those between 8 and 11 years of age is slightly below the normal standard.

NUTRITION.—The general nutrition of the children was on the whole good. There were no marked cases of insufficient feeding.

CLEANLINESS OF HEAD AND BODY.—There were only ten cases found to be somewhat dirty. Most of the others were very clean. No body lice were found in any case. A few cases (about ten) had nits in the hair, but I found no living pediculi.

TEETH.—48 per cent. of the teeth were found to be good, 37 per cent. fairly good, and 15 per cent. bad. In a good many cases more care to have the first signs of decay attended to would result in a large number of teeth being preserved for a long time. The use of the tooth brush seems to be carried out fairly well by the girls, but most of the boys do not clean their teeth.

TONSILS.—These were found to be enlarged, and advice was given to parents to have them removed in 13 per cent. of the cases. In 18 per cent. they were slightly enlarged, but not bad enough to cause symptoms, and in 69 per cent. they were normal.

ADENOIDS.—These were present in 11 per cent. of the cases.

HEARING.—The hearing was normal in 86 per cent. Deafness was caused by wax in 12 per cent., and by other causes, such as perforation and thickening of the drum, in 2 per cent.

SPEECH.—The speech was good in 97 per cent. There was one case of stammering, and 9 children lisped.

MENTAL CONDITION.—86 per cent. of the children were noted as bright, 11 per cent. fair, and 3 per cent. dull, backward, or mentally deficient.

HEART AND CIRCULATION.—2 per cent. of the children were found with heart trouble, serious only in two cases.

LUNGS.—In eighteen cases a passing catarrh was found. In five cases signs of commencing phthisis and one case of asthma.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.—No serious nervous symptoms were noted. Eighteen children were classed as nervous or excitable, one as being fidgety, and four as suffering with nervous headache.

TUBERCULOSIS.—Four cases of strumous children were noted, one with old tubercular scars and one with tubercular glands in the neck.

RICKETS.—One case of rickets in a child of eight years.

DEFORMITIES, SPINAL DISEASES, ETC.—One case of wry neck, two of flat feet, one hare lip and cleft palate, three bifid uvula, one of lateral curvature of spine, two unilateral deformity of chest, one flat chest, one slight club foot.

OTHER DISEASES AND DEFECTS.—Seven children had slight enlargement of thyroid, three cases of eczema, and five cases of anæmia.

EYES.—A total of 388 children were examined, of whom 208 were boys and 180 girls.

Dr. A. Hallidie, Ophthalmic Surgeon, of St. Leonards, was appointed to carry out the ophthalmic examination.

DISEASES, ETC.—Nineteen cases of strabismus, all convergent, eight of the right eye, and eleven of the left. Nine cases of chronic conjunctivitis, five cases marginal eczema of the lids, two cases meibomium cysts, one case of colaboma of the iris, and one case optic atrophy.

VISION.—The ordinary method of examination was adopted, the child standing at a distance of six metres from the type. The type used was of sizes that should be read by the normal eye at distances of 3·5, 4, 5, 6, 9, 12, 18, 24, 36 and 60 metres. If the child could read the six metre type and none smaller the vision is indicated as 6-6; if the 60 metre line and none smaller it is indicated as 6-60. Each eye was tested separately. In classifying the children according to their acuity of vision, vision of 6-6 and better is called good, vision of 6-9 and 6-12 fair, vision of less than 6-12 bad. When the vision of the two eyes differ the child is classified by the vision of the best eye. Only twelve of the 388 children wore glasses, and if others had their proper correcting glass, some now classified as fair would be good, and some now classified as bad, fair. In the various schools there were 289 good, 85 fair, and 14 bad, representing the following percentages: 74·48 good, 21·91 fair, 3·61 bad. Thirty-eight cases, or roughly 10 per cent., of those examined should be further examined under atropine, and suitable glasses prescribed. Of the remaining 350 a number even among those whose vision is marked good, may now or subsequently suffer from eyestrain, and need the assistance of spectacles.

The parents were present at the examinations in about two-thirds of the cases. There were three objections to the examination, but after a short talk with the parents, consent was given. In the majority of cases the examination was welcomed rather than objected to. Three children were evidently purposely kept from school to avoid the examination. A good many children in whom defects were found were or had recently been under treatment for the same. The teachers at the various schools rendered me every assistance in the examination, the height, weight, and condition of clothing being in most cases recorded by them. In the case of the

girls, without the assistance of the teachers that of a nurse would have been necessary to assist in the loosening of the clothing of the children whose parents did not attend. The accommodation for the purpose of examination is good in the S. Barnabas Boys' and Girls' Schools, and S. Peter's Infants. At S. Peter's Girls' the examination was conducted in the small cloak-room, which would be impossible in cold weather. At the S. Peter's Boys' the boys were turned into the playground during the examination, and part of the class-room utilised, and the same was done at S. Mark's, Little Common. This arrangement is not convenient, as it upsets the work of the school too much.

As to the Examination to be Carried Out During this Year.

Firstly, those scholars who are newly admitted to the schools should be examined.

Secondly, scholars ready for the second examination, viz., those between 7 and 8 years old.

Thirdly, those ready for the third examination, viz., those between 10 and 11 years old.

Fourthly, those leaving school before the end of the year.

(Signed) OSWALD OSBORNE,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

February 18th, 1909.

Factory and Workshops Act, 1901.

There are no large factories in the district.

The small factories and workshops are all well lighted and ventilated, and no serious defects were found when they were inspected, and no notices have been received from H.M. Inspector of matters requiring the Sanitary Authority's attention.

No offensive trade is carried on in the town.

There is still the difficulty in getting in the lists of outworkers as required by the Act, letters having to be sent and verbal communications made before compliance is made.

This class of work, is in this town, of a very casual nature, none of the outworkers being regularly employed.

Business.	Number of premises included in register as		
	Factory	Workshop.	Workplaces.
Bakers and Confectioners ...	1	18	
Blind Makers... ..		1	
Bottling Stores		3	
Boot Makers	1	11	
Brick and Sanitary Pipe Makers ...	1		
Brick Makers... ..			4
Carpenters and Joiners	5	8	
Carriage Builders and Wheelwrights		4	
Corn Merchants (Electric Motor Employed)	2		
Cycle Makers... ..		5	
Dressmakers and Milliners		16	
Dressmakers (Domestic)		5	
Electric Light Works	1		
Engineers and Motor Works	3		
Firewood Works	1		
French Polishers & Cabinet Makers		2	
Gas Works	2		
Herb Beer Manufacturer		1	
Hair Dressers		12	
Laundries	4	13	
Laundries (Domestic)		5	
Mineral Water Manufacturers	4		
Painters and Sign Writers		7	
Photographers		3	
Picture Frame Makers		1	
Plumbers and Gas Fitters		7	
Printers	2		
Saddlers and Harness Makers		4	
Saw Mills (Timber)	1		
Shoeing and General Smiths		6	
Stable Yards and Motor Garages ...			12
Stone Mason		1	
Stone Slab Manufacturers	1		
Tailors... ..		4	
Upholsterers		5	
Umbrella Repairers		2	
Watch Makers		4	
Wood Turners	1		
TOTAL	30	148	16

Bakehouses.

The nineteen Bakehouses in the district are inspected, at least, twice a year.

The condition of the majority of these was found satisfactory, in a few cases notices had to be served for want of cleanliness.

I.—Inspection.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspector.

Premises.	Inspections.	Notices.
Bakehouses and Flour Stores	69	12
Total	69	12

Defects Found.

Particulars.	Found.	Re-medied.
To cleanse or whitewash Bakehouses & Flour Stores, and clean paint work	7	7
To cleanse floor of Bakehouse	5	5
Total	12	12

Administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with **Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces, and Homework**

I.—Inspection.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspector of Nuisances.

Premises.	Inspections.	Written Notices.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	4	1
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	128	46
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	17	—
Total	149	47

2.—Defects Found.

Particulars.	Found.	Re-medied.
Want of Cleanliness	27	27
Want of Ventilation	3	2
Overcrowding	4	4
Want of Drainage of Floors	3	3
Other Nuisances		
Offences under the Factory & Workshop Act:—		
Illegal occupation of Underground Bakehouse (s. 101)		
Breach of Special Sanitary Requirements for Bake-houses (ss. 97 to 100)	7	7
Other Offences (excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)	4	4
Total	48	47

3.—Home Work—Out Workers.

Nature of Work.	Lists received from Employers				For-warded to other Councils	Failing to send Lists.	Inspections of Out-workers' Premises.
	Sending twice in the year.		Sending once in the year.				
	Lists.	work-men	Lists.	Work-men.			
Wearing Apparel —							
Making, &c.	8	9					4
Furniture & Upholsterv	6	12	1	2	1	1	2

4.—Registered Workshops and Workplaces.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
Bakehouses	18
Boot Makers	11
Dressmakers and Milliners ...	16
Laundries	13
Others (see list in Health Report) ..	106
Total number of Workshops on Register ...	164

5.—Other Matters.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	..
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5)—	
Notified by H.M. Inspector	...
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ...	...
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):—	
Certificates granted during the year... ..	..
In use at the end of the year	1

Statistics of Inspections, Nuisances Remedied, &c.

During the year 179 complaints were received, as shown in Table I, and where necessary, notices were served for the abatement or suppression of the nuisance complained of.

Table I.

Complaints received during the Year.

No. of complaints received	...	...	...	...	179
„ Drains and closets choked or in defective condition	...	...	...	...	39
„ Foul state of closets, urinals, or privies	...	...	...	...	3
„ Offensive smells from fish offal or hogwash	...	...	...	...	2
„ „ „ sewer grids or street gullies	...	...	...	...	6
„ „ „ cesspools overflowing	...	...	...	...	3
„ House or Workroom overcrowded	...	...	...	...	9
„ „ „ in an insanitary condition	...	...	...	...	2
„ „ „ walls damp and leaky roofs	...	...	...	...	1
„ Animals kept in such a state as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	...	10
„ Accumulation of garden refuse or manure	...	...	...	...	31
„ Houses or premises without a proper water supply	...	...	...	...	9
„ Closets without a proper water supply	..	...	...	...	3
„ Ditch or watercourse in a foul state	...	...	...	...	2
„ Premises without dust receptacles	...	...	...	...	3
„ House refuse not removed	...	...	...	...	16
„ Stables, yards, or back passages, etc., in an insanitary condition	...	...	...	...	3
„ Complaints made and found not to be a nuisance or injurious to health	...	...	...	...	37
„ Discharge of black smoke	...	...	...	...	
Total					179

Table II.

Complaints attended to, Inspections made, for Abatement of Nuisances.

No. of Houses and other premises inspected	...	...	...	914
„ Complaints attended to	...	...	...	179
„ Visits, serving notices, and for sundry purposes	...	...	...	346
„ Samples of water taken for analysis	...	...	...	4
„ Visits <i>re</i> water supply	...	...	...	17
„ Visits <i>re</i> state of Gipsy vans	...	...	...	4
„ Letters written in connection with drainage and other matters	...	...	...	626

In the above table are given the number of visits to premises for various purposes, namely, Houses or premises inspected, Complaints attended to, also inspections or re-inspections made to ascertain if defects found to exist had been remedied so as to comply with the notices served.

Tables 1. and II.

In Table I. are given in tabulated form the number of Notices served on owners. In Table II. are given in a similar manner the number of notices served on occupiers in each case for the abatement or suppression of nuisances, or for carrying into effect other sanitary work which has been duly carried out.

TABLE I.—Work Executed by Owners.

PARTICULARS	Verbal or Written Notice.	Final Notice.	Total.
To provide the premises with a proper covered dust bin	14		14
„ Provide the premises with a proper water supply	1		1
„ Lay on a proper and permanent water supply to closets or urinals	7		7
„ Provide and fix proper waste pipes or trap or lengthen same	20		20
„ Repair defective paving of yard, cellar, stable	27		27
„ Clear choked drains or closets... ..	36	1	37
„ Provide proper constructed water closet in lieu or privies of earth closets	2		2
„ Properly cleanse or cover drinking water cisterns or tank	6		6
„ Repair scullery sink or fix new sink	4		4
„ Provide and fix anti-syphonage pipes to closet traps	1		1
„ Provide light and ventilation to closets	1		1
„ Provide inspection chamber	5		5
„ Properly cover or seal down or make watertight inspection chambers	11		11
„ Repair of brickwork round top of well	1		1
„ Provide and fit suitable cover to cesspool	1		1
„ Repair defective and leaky roofs or walls	8		8
„ Fix new pan to w.c.	6		6
„ Provide and fix flushing cistern to w.c.	2		2
„ Repair flushing cisterns	14		14
„ Pave yards	3		3
„ Provide guttering or down pipes or repair same	11		11
„ Repair fresh air inlet ventilators	16		16
„ Remove drain inlet from inside of building	4		4
„ Remove refuse from vacant plots of ground and cleanse site	18	2	20
„ Fix disc in syphon traps	7		7
„ Empty and cleans cesspools	1		1
„ Empty and cleanse cesspits and fill up with solid material	4		4
„ Thoroughly cleanse and whitewash interior of house... ..	5		5
„ Cleanse closets or yards, etc., ...	6		6
Total	242	3	245

TABLE II.—Work Executed by Occupiers.

PARTICULARS.	Verbal or Written Notice.	Final Notice.	Total.
To thoroughly cleanse interior of house ...	1		1
„ Repair flushing apparatus ...	3		3
„ Remove accumulations of manure, vegetable matter, fish, offal, or trade refuse	10		10
„ Empty and cleanse cesspools, ditch, water closets, earth closet, urinals, privies, yards, stables, cellars, etc. ...	15		15
„ Clear drain ...	4		4
„ Abate overcrowding ...	3		3
„ Discontinue keeping animals so as to be a nuisance ...	7		7
„ Discontinue conveying offensive matter through public streets during prohibited hours ...	2		2
„ Discontinue discharging black smoke ...	1		1
Total ...	46		46

TABLE I.—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1908 and previous Years.

Year,	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.							Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Net Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.		
		Number		Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages.							Number	Rate *	
					Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number	Rate.*	Number	Rate.*							
										5	6					7
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13				
1898	11250	253	24.49	28	102.76	129	11.46	14	14		115	10.22				
1899	12000	265	22.08	32	120.75	143	11.91	11	11		132	11.00				
1900	12340	307	24.87	37	120.84	151	12.23	26	26		125	10.12				
1901	12210	306	25.06	32	104.57	153	11.53	26	26		127	10.40				
1902	12850	280	21.78	34	121.43	154	11.98	27	27		126	9.80				
1903	13797	243	17.61	20	82.30	123	8.90	10	10		105	7.61				
1904	14160	243	17.35	25	102.88	133	9.5	9	9		115	8.21				
1905	14634	239	15.64	22	92.05	151	10.31	20	20		115	7.85				
1906	14943	267	17.8	30	112.35	169	11.26	13	13		132	8.80				
1907	15499	259	16.71	.1	81.08	153	9.87	10	10		123	7.93				
Averages for years 1898-1907	13368	266	20.26	28	104.10	146	10.95	16	16		121	9.19				
1908	16126	297	18.56	24	74.07	155	9.68	7	7		118	7.37				

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11. By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere. The "Public institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, work-houses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made are given in this Table.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 8,913; Total population at all ages, 12,210; Number of inhabited houses, 2628
Average number of persons per house, 5.42 (at census of 1901).

Is the Union Workhouse within the District? No.	1	2	3
	Other Institutions, deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	
Metropolitan Convalescent Home, Sea Road	East Sussex Hospital, Hastings.	Buchanan Hospital, Hastings.	Puffield House Nursing Home, De La Warr
Metropolitan Convalescent Home, Little Common (for Men).	Sussex County Hospital, Brighton	Battle Infirmary.	Dudley Hall Nursing Home, De La Warr
Nazareth House, Hastings Road.			St. Raphael's Nursing Home, Fairmount Road.
St Katherine's Priory, Fairmount Road.			Sidwell House Nursing Home, 22, Albert Road.

TABLE II.—Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1908 and previous years.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	Borough of Bexhill.				Sackville Ward.				Central Ward.				Egerton Park Ward.				Old Town Ward.				St. Mark's Ward.			
	1				2				3				4				5				6			
Year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>
1898	11250	253	129	28	1938	14	20	4	5406	60	30	4	1615	30	19	6	2466	64	25	3	2398	73	29	7
1899	12000	265	143	32	2010	17	23	5	5370	61	37	5	1790	44	22	7	2700	60	28	5	2290	61	23	5
1900	12340	307	151	37	2504	10	30	7	5266	68	50	7	1920	27	25	4	2614	68	19	5	2317	66	27	6
1901	12210	306	153	22	2500	15	32	2	5278	73	42	2	1940	36	28	7	2741	63	26	10	2484	80	41	9
1902	12850	280	154	34	2596	15	33	6	5423	65	45	6	2130	32	14	1	2820	80	29	3	2502	67	32	9
1903	13797	243	123	20																				
1904	14160	243	133	25																				
1905	14634	239	151	22																				
1906	14943	267	169	30																				
1907	15499	259	153	21																				
Averages of Years 1898 to 1907.	13368	266	146	28	2596	12	32	1	5686	90	36	5	2220	33	25	3	2827	79	34	6	2736	83	28	9
1908.	16126	297	155	24																				

NOTES.— (a) The separate localities adopted for this table should be areas of which the populations are obtainable from the census returns, such as wards, parishes or groups of parishes, or registration sub-districts. Block 1 may, if desired, be used for the whole district; and blocks 2, 3, etc., for the several localities. In small districts without recognised divisions of known population, this Table need not be filled up.

(b) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions beyond the district are to be included in sub-columns *c* of this table, and those of non-residents registered in public institutions in the district excluded. (See note on Table 1 as to meaning of terms "resident" and "non-resident.")

(c) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are to be allotted to the respective localities according to the addresses of the deceased.

(d) Care should be taken that the gross totals of the several columns in this Table respectively equal the corresponding totals for the whole districts in Tables I and IV; thus, the totals of sub-columns *a*, *b*, and *c* should agree with the figures for the year in the columns 2, 3, and 12 respectively, of Table I; the gross total of the sub-columns *c* should agree with the total of column 2 in table IV., and the gross total of sub-columns *d* with the total of column 3 in Table IV.

**TABLE III.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during
the Year 1908.**

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Cases Notified in whole District.						Total cases notified in each locality						No of Cases removed to Hospital from each Locality.					
	At all Ages.	At Ages †—Years.					Sackville Ward.	Central Ward.	E. Park Ward.	Old T ^{wn} Ward.	S. Mark's Ward.	Total.	Sackville Ward.	Central Ward.	E. Park Ward.	Old T ^{wn} Ward.	S. Mark's Ward.	Total.
		Under 1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-65												
Small-pox ...							1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
Cholera ...																		
Diphtheria inclndg	5			3		2		1		4		3		1		2		3
M ⁿ braneous Group																		
Erysipelas ...	2					2		1		1								
Scarlet Fever ...	41	2	8	26	3	2	1	7	8	17	8	35		6	7	16	6	
Typhus Fever ...																		
Enteric Fever ...																		
Relapsing Fever ...																		
Continued Fever ...																		
Puerperal Fever ...	2				1	1		1		1							H	
Plague ...																		
Measles ...	33	6	12	11	2	2	4	6	4	17	2							
Rotheln ...	5	1		2	2			3	1	1	1	1		1				1
Totals ...	88	9	20	42	8	9	5	19	13	40	11	39		8	7	18	6	39

NOTES.—The localities adopted for this table should be the same as those in Tables II. and IV.

State in space below the name of the Isolation Hospital, if any, to which residents in the district, suffering from infectious disease, are usually sent. Mark (H) the locality in which it is situated, or if not within the district, state where it is situated, and in what district. The name of the authority by whom the hospital is provided should also be given. Mark (W) the locality in which a workhouse is situated.

† These age columns for notifications should be filled up in all cases where the Medical Officer of Health, by inquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

Isolation Hospital, Clinch Green, Bexhill.

Total available beds, 22. Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated, 3.

TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1908.

(See Notes on page 41).

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths at the subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.						Deaths at all ages of "Residents" belonging to Localities whether occurring in or beyond the District.						Total Deaths whether of Residents or Non-Residents in Public Institutions in District, and of Visitors.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Sackville Ward.	Central Ward.	E. Park Ward.	Old Town Ward.	S. Mark's Ward.	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Measles...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...
Whooping Cough	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranot croup)...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	10	...	...	...	2	8	...	2	...	2	4	2	6
Other tuberculous diseases	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Cancer (malignant disease)	18	...	...	...	...	10	...	3	4	3	5	3	3
Bronchitis	10	5	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	4	4	...
Pneumonia	6	2	...	1	1	...	2	...	3	...	2	1	3
Pleurisy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	1
Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	1	5
Premature birth ...	8	8	...	...	...	9	...	4	5	5	4	2	...
Heart Diseases	20	1	...	1	...	...	9	...	2	1	...	3	...
Accidents	6	2	1	2	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1
Suicides	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Murder ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Digestive Diseases	4	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	...	2	...	2
Urinary Diseases...	10	...	...	...	2	6	2	1	4	2	2	1	1
Nervous Diseases	9	1	2	...	...	1	5	2	3	1	1	2	3
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old age...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	2	1	2
Body washed up by sea (age and sex unknown)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
All other causes ...	5	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	2	2	...
All causes	126	23	9	5	5	45	39	16	32	21	34	23	29

TABLE V.
Infantile Mortality during the Year 1908.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
ALL CAUSES																	
Certified																	
Uncertified																	
Whooping Cough												1		1			2
Enteritis, Muco enteritis																	
Gastro-enteritis																	8
Premature Birth																	
Want of Breast Milk,																	
Starvation																	
Atrophy, Debility,																	1
Marasmus																	
Meningitis																	
(not Tuberculous)																	
Convulsions			1			1	1	2					1		2		1
Bronchitis																	5
Pneumonia																	2
Suffocation, overlaying																	1
Other Causes																	4
Total	12	1	1		13	2	1	2		1		1	1	1	2		24

Births in the Year	Legitimate	297	Deaths in the year of	Legitimate	24
	Illegitimate	15		Illegitimate	3
Deaths from all Causes at all Ages 155					

Notes to Tables IV. and V.

- (a) In Table IV., all deaths of "Residents" occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are to be *included* with the other deaths in the columns for the several age groups (columns 2-8). They are also, in columns 9-15, to be *included* among the deaths in their respective "Localities" according to the previous addresses of the deceased as given by the Registrars. Deaths of "Non-residents" occurring in public institutions in the district are in like manner to be *excluded* from columns 2-8 and 9-15 of Table IV.
- (b) See notes on Table I. as to the meaning of "Residents" and "Non-residents," and as to the "Public Institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables. The "Localities" in Table IV. should be the same as those in Tables II. and III.
- (c) All deaths occurring in public institutions situated within the district, whether of "Residents" or of "Non-residents," are, in addition to being dealt with as in note (a), to be entered in the last column of Table IV. The total number in this column should equal the figures for the year in column 9, Table
- (d) The total deaths in the several "Localities" in columns 9-15 of Table IV. should equal those for the year in the same localities in Table II., sub-columns c. The total deaths at all ages in column 2 of Table IV. should equal the gross total of columns 9-15, and the figures for the year in column 12 of Table I.
- (e) Under the heading of "Diarrhœa" are to be included deaths registered as due to Epidemic diarrhœa, Epidemic enteritis, Infective enteritis, Zymotic enteritis, Summer diarrhœa, Dysentery and Dysenteric diarrhœa, Choleraic diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Nostras.

Deaths from diarrhœa secondary to some other well-defined disease should be included under the latter

Deaths from Enteritis, Muco-Enteritis, Gastro-Enteritis, and Gastritis (see under the heading Diarrhœal Diseases in Table V.) in Tables IV. and V. should be placed immediately below, but separately from, those enumerated under the heading Diarrhœa as defined by enumeration above. This is particularly important for deaths under one year of age, as many of the deaths in infancy returned as due to Enteritis are really caused by Epidemic Diarrhœa. In the course of years, by the adoption of this recommendation, it will be practicable to ascertain the probable amount of transfer between these different headings.

- (f) Under the headings of "Cancer" and "Puerperal fever" should be included all registered deaths from causes comprised within these general terms. Thus: Under "Cancer" should be included deaths from Cancer, Carcinoma, Malignant disease, Scirrhus, Epithelioma, Sarcoma, Villous tumour, and Papilloma of bladder, Rodent ulcer. Under "Puerperal Fever" are to be included deaths from Pyæmia, Septicæmia, Sapræmia, Pelvic peritonitis, Peri- and Endo-Metritis occurring in the Puerperium.
- (g) Under "Congenital Defects" in Table V. are to be included deaths from Atelectasis, Icterus neonatorum, Navel hæmorrhage, Malformations and Congenital hydrocephalus.
- (h) Under "Tuberculous Meningitis" are to be included deaths from Acute hydrocephalus.
- (i) Under "Other Tuberculous Diseases" are to be included deaths from Tuberculosis, Tuberculosis of bones, joints and other organs, Lupus and Scrofula.
- (j) All deaths certified by registered Medical Practitioners and all Inquest cases are to be classed as "Certified"; all other deaths are to be regarded as "Uncertified."

In recording the facts under the various headings of Tables I., II., III., IV., and V., attention has been given to the notes on the Tables.

GEOLOGY.

The highest points in the district are 157 feet above the sea level. The church in the old village is situated on one, and the other is just outside Sidley, near Mayo's Farm. According to the geological survey there is a good deal of variety in the soil in different parts of the district. The sub-soil is of Wadhurst clay, with patches of Tunbridge Wells sand of various size and thickness, on one of which the old village stands. Underlying this, there are beds of sandstone and Ashdown sand. There is a narrow strip of Ashdown sand along the shore, extending from Bulverhythe on the east to near Kewhurst on the west. The widest part of this is near the west station, where it extends a little north of the railway line. It is interrupted at the eastern end by a small patch of Fairlight clay. On the north-east, Buckholt, there is an outcrop of Ashdown sand at the head of a small valley of alluvium, through which the river Asten finds its way to the sea. West of Kewhurst there is marshy land, consisting of alluvium with two or three patches of brown sand, lying just north of Pevensey Sluice, where there is also a small patch of Wadhurst clay. The shore is of sand and sandstone, with beds of lignite from two feet to six inches in thickness.

BEXHILL METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, 1908.

1908	Year's Sunshine.	Year's Rain.	MEANS OF TEMPERATURES, &c.															EXTREMES OF TEMPERATURE.															DIRECTION OF WIND.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
	H. M.	IN.	Barometer.	Attached Thermometer.	Sunshine.	Days with sun.	Days no sun.	Rain.	Days with rain.	Days no rain.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Sun's Temperature.	Grass Temperature.	Earth Temperature.	Maximum.	Date.	Minimum.	Date.	Maximum Dry Bulb.	Date.	Minimum Wet Bulb.	Date.	Sun's Max. Temp.	Date.	Grass Min. Temp.	Date.	Earth Max. Temp.	Date.	Barometer Maximum..	Date.	Sunshine Maximum.	Date.	Rainfall Maximum.	Date.	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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The Campbell-Stokes Sunshine Recorder was shifted to its new position on dome of public lavatories 25th August 1908.

GEORGE BRISLEY, M.P.S.

BOROUGH METEOROLOGIST,

6th February, 1909.

